

The Middletown Transcript

VOL. 43. NO. 22

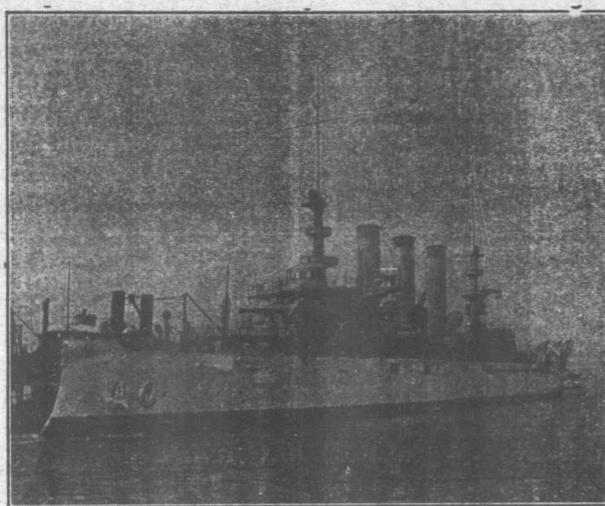
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1910.

PRICE THREE CENTS

Nazareth Portland Cement!

THE FOUNDATIONS OF OUR NAVY ARE LAID IN NAZARETH PORTLAND CEMENT!

Used for the bottoms of the following Battleships and Armed Cruisers:



Kearsarge
Kentucky
Illinois
Missouri
Louisiana
Minnesota
Virginia
Delaware

No better **Portland Cement** made in America than the **Old Tried and Reliable "Nazareth."** It has always stood the severest tests of the **Government** and all would-be competitors.

SOLD BY

G. E. HUKILL, Middletown, Del.

West Virginia
Maryland
Charleston
North Carolina
Montana
Arkansas

Outfitting Men is a Specialty at This Store

Every man can picture how he wants to look in his new suit. The proper suits are to be found at this store.

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS

In selecting Clothing for the Spring and Summer trade we have endeavored to buy only the best materials and patterns, and invite you to call and judge for yourself how well we succeeded in this undertaking. The prices which range from \$5.00 to \$20.00 make it possible for you to buy a new suit at a price that will please you, and our suits are both nobby and serviceable.

Men's and Boys' Hats

Men's and boys' stiff, felt and straw hats, in all of the new styles and colors; and the quality is always right. The prices range from 50c to \$3.50.

Men's and Boys' Furnishings

Our new line of furnishings for Men and Boys will please you in both quality and price. We have fine dress shirts, summer underwear, collars, cuffs, neckwear, suspenders, hosiery, etc.

Shoes and Slippers

Our line of Ladies', Men's and Boys' shoes and slippers is pleasing the people, and the quality, styles and prices speak louder than type of what they are. Come see them before buying.

CAPS! CAPS!

We have a large line of Men's and Boys' caps consisting of all the latest styles and colors, and they will surely please you. Prices range from 15c to 50c while they last.

JOSEPH HOLLINS

Town Hall Building

Middletown,

Delaware

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD Bulletin.

SUMMER VACATIONS.

The time is coming for summer outings. Have you thought about yours yet?

No country on the face of the globe contains so many delightful summer resorts as the United States, with its near neighbor, Canada.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will issue its popular Summer Excursion Book on June 1, and you will find it a wonderful help in plotting out your summer trip.

It contains descriptions of about eight hundred of the leading resorts of North America, lists of hotels and board houses at these various places, a map, routes and rates from the principal stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and other valuable information.

If you have grown tired of the resort you have visited for years, you may make a selection from this book for a stay of a day, a week, a month, or the whole summer.

You may plot out an extended tour covering mountain and seashore, or a fishing trip, or a hunting jaunt, by rail or boat or a combination of both.

Any Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad will be glad to furnish a copy of this valuable book for Ten Cents, or it will be mailed you postpaid, on receipt of Twenty-five Cents, by Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHAT ABOUT THAT JOB OF Plumbing

Call and let me give you an estimate before you give your order. I am in a position to give you the very best materials in all branches of the plumbing trade. All work guaranteed to be satisfactory. I can do your

PLUMBING, STEAM FITTING, Pump and Well Work
Or furnish you with a "BUTLER" Wind Mill or Hay Track on short notice If you need anything in my line, a post card will bring me to your home.

LONG DISTANCE PHONE NO. 70

JOHN B. SPICER

P. O. Box 31,

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

For — NEAT and BEST

JOB WORK

Apply to This Office

HAVE YOUR Shoes Repaired AT M. DECKTER'S

The best work for less money and done while you wait. I have moved on Broad Street next door to The New Era, in Dr. Vaughan's old office.

Men's Soles and Heels 75¢
Ladies' Soles and Heels 65¢

M. DECKTER
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

HOUSEHOLD LETTER

Feeding the School Children

Some months ago a physician, who is an authority in his field, stated before meeting of the Home Economics Association of Greater New York, that out of 555,525 children enrolled in the city schools, 222,210 were ill-nourished, and that in the schools of the whole country there were approximately 1,472,825 under-fed people. The effect of insufficient nourishment is manifested in stunted growth both physical and mental, as well as in lowering of the moral tone.

Robot states that memory is directly dependent upon nutrition. The percentage of under-fed children in the public schools varies but is always sufficient to appreciable lower the grades, as school standards must be adapted to the average capacity of the pupils, hence the progress of the normal child is retarded by his ill-nourished neighbor.

The farmer, in order to get his portion of the profits of his labor, must get closer to the consumer; he must do away with the middle-man; he must have his produce handled direct from the farm to the dealer, who distributes it among the retail trade, and the only way in which this can be accomplished is by thorough organization, close co-operation, a combination of products for shipment, and a centralization of marketing facilities.

The Delaware Produce Exchange is the largest exchange in the state, and the cars and local agents are now loading cars daily at the different stations. All farm products, generally known as produce, with the exception of milk, butter, eggs, poultry and live stock, will handle in season. Contracting with local canning houses for tomatoes and other vegetables and fruit crops, or disposing of any produce for local consumption, will not conflict, with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association.

The Exchange is a farmers' organization, and in order to make it as successful and strong as the Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange, and other organizations of its kind throughout the country, it is very necessary that the farmers give it their support and patronage.

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

Middleton, New Castle County, Delaware
—AT—
By—

T. S. FOURACRE.

LONG DISTANCE PHONE NO. 37.

Entered at the Post Office as second class matter

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., MAY 28, 1910

WORLD'S 6TH S. S. CONVENTION

The two mightiest forces in the universe, gravitation and chemistry, exert their powers silently and unseen. So, some of the mightiest moral forces in the world are those whose operations are as little noted as these omnipotent powers of Nature all about us.

Probably after the Home, no single social agency does so much to fashion and shape humanity for usefulness and goodness as that simple and unobtrusive branch of the Christian Church—the Sunday School. Employed as its offices are upon the yet plastic natures of infancy and childhood, impressions for good are easily stamped upon the mind and heart of the scholar, which often remain and harden into fixed forms of character. The mission of the humble Sunday School is, indeed, often higher than that of the church itself, whose nursery it is well called; and the quiet, devoted labors of its consecrated workers—largely women—in this important field of morals and religion, are of more worth than much of the vain performance of cheaply titled pulpiteers.

This now vast and world-wide institution, with a membership of 26,000,000, had its origin, not in the church itself, nor at the hands of any cleric, but in the labors of a devout printer named Robert Raikes, who in 1780 and till his death in 1811, conducted in Gloucester, England, the first Sunday School. What a marvellous growth from the little group first gathered by this devoted artisan and his few helpers in their little room in Gloucester 130 years ago, to the millions that weekly assemble in every land, in every clime under the sun.

"From Greenland's icy mountains, From India's coral strand, Where Africa's sunny fountains Roll down their golden sand."

What a blessed army, whose battle cry is:

"Onward Christian soldiers
Marching as to war,
With the cross of Jesus
Going on before."

to offset with their wiser lessons of love and peace, the world's engines of conquest and slaughter—its huge standing armies, baneful even in times of peace.

The first International Sunday School Convention was held in London, in 1889 with 366 delegates present; now the sixth was just held in Washington, D. C., with 6000 delegates from 52 different nations, using a polyglot speech of some three dozen languages—the most widely represented body of Christian workers that ever met. Who can compute the gigantic sum of their beneficent labors, whose influences for Truth and Righteousness are eternal and ever-widening. When one contemplates this wonderful organization—lets the mind dwell a moment upon what it all means—how pitiful seem the tawdry, too often wicked, glories of the world's conquerors—of its great captains in War, Trade and Finance. The work of these quiet Sunday School tollers for God and Humanity, will blessedly endure, when the memory of these applauded great ones is forgot.

INSURGENT—A NAME OF HONOR

In the midst of a babel of partisan voices it is profitable to hear the calm accents of truth and soberness—faithful words calling to duty. The "Insurgents" so styled in Congress, are bravely uttering such words of warning to their Republican associates. Nor can any epithet of contempt discredit the dignity or abate the force of their protests against the prostitution of a great party (once the champion of the slave as well as the toiler) to the degraded task of serving the selfish schemes of the Predatory Rich. Far less can these insulting phrases arrest the purposes of this courageous minority who are in truth the prophet mouth-pieces of the people to warn the nation and save their party.

Epitheps of supremest scorn have before now come to be esteemed the *inobjectionable* words in a nation's vocabulary. Time was in the world's history when even the sacred name and figure of the Cross, were deemed symbols of shame and contempt; and in later days of the Christian Church the term "Methodist," now risen into the lofty regions of

honor and power among other religious systems, expressed only a Churclizmata's slur; so, in our own land we have seen the "rebels" of George III revered as the "patriots of '76."

So it will prove again; and the contumelious term "Insurgent," be enrolled among the other minority shibboleths which have become patriot household words in America.

A DEMOCRATIC CORSICAN

The Democratic Senatorial pots are getting hung up on the party crane, one by one; some bubbling over of the vessels may soon be expected and this, together with a possibility of a little of the usual "fat" fryings reaching the fire, ought to enliven matters considerably among the stalwart Jacksonians.

Not by way of tossing any apple of discord among the ranks of the faithful, THE TRANSCRIPT merely suggests that discerning ones are telling tales with a prophetic ending about a brainy young Corsican lately come into these parts from New York—"though native and to the manner born"—who may worry their political squadrons should he choose to open an Italian campaign among them.

PARCELS POST IN GERMANY

"Some interesting information on the operation of the parcels post in Germany is communicated in a report lately made to the Department of State by Consul General Robert P. Skinner, of Hamburg. He says:

"In all European countries parcels have been handled by post for so long a time that no arguments for or against this service, such as one hears in the United States, are ever raised. It is should be proposed in Germany to abolish the parcels post—a most unthinkable proposition—loud complaint would no doubt be heard immediately from the people of the small towns and the farming population, who ship to the cities their butter, eggs, vegetables and flowers to actual consumers, thus competing directly with the retail provisioning establishments of every city. Thousands of Hamburg families probably receive their daily pat of butter from parcel postmen, whose existence renders it possible for a farmer in Mecklenburg to visit the city once a year for finding customers, returning to his home with the knowledge that his trade will be served just as conscientiously as though he were located in the heart of Hamburg."

"As indicates the extent to which the service is taken advantage of, Mr. Skinner stated that during the year 1907 the number of parcels forwarded through the mails on which no value was declared was 228 million, or 3.67 per capita of population. In 1908 the number was 197,500,000, so that in four years there was an increase of 30,500,000.

"Can anyone doubt that similar results would attend the institution of a like service in the United States?"

"It is too bad that the bidding-with-wire express companies won't permit Congress to enact the legislation necessary to that end!"—*Philadelphian*.

In the trial of Heike, Secretary of the Sugar Trust, the evidence has already traced the trail of those mammoth frauds, straight into the offices of the Trust, at 117 Wall Street, the secret den of that gang of greedy conspirators against the Government and the people.

There are three railroad bills before the country at this moment. There is the exhausted \$25,000,000 railroad "bill" of the "Railroad Bill" who will sign the "railroad bill" if it is ever passed.

As a result of the Congressional investigation, Ballinger is a very dead bird in the Administration cock-pit, and Wickesham minus a bunch or so of his tail feathers.

(Communicated.)

APPEAL TO TOWN BOARD

Mr. EDITOR:—THE TRANSCRIPT can do no better work than to arouse the public to the necessity of destroying the causes that permit that dangerous germ-laden insect we call the house-fly to infect our homes.

We have been told through your columns the many ills caused by these pests. We find another writer who says "this filthy house fly stands accused of transmitting tuberculosis, leprosy, cholera, summer diarrhea of children, plague, carbuncle, yaws, oxyuria, tape-worm, swine plague and typhoid fever; all of which can be proven." This should be sufficient to cause every one to begin warfare at once.

The Department of Health, of Philadelphia, has issued a bulletin warning their housekeepers of this enemy, of health. Following is a list of the "Douts" given:

Don't tolerate flies.
Don't allow flies in your house.
Don't set them on your premises.
Don't allow garbage, rubbish or manure to accumulate on your lot or near it.

Don't allow dirt in your house. Look in the corners, behind the doors and furniture, under stairs and bed. Remove the cuspidor. In brief, keep the house clean.

Don't allow flies near food, especially milk.

Don't buy foodstuffs where flies are allowed.

Don't buy milk where flies are on the cans or bottles.

Don't eat where flies are found.

Don't forget the screens.

Don't forget to write to the Bureau of Health if there is a nuisance in your neighborhood.

Don't smoke—No Dirt—No Flies.

If it is necessary for Philadelphia to rid itself of this life-destroyer it is just as imperative that Middletown be made sweet, pure and clean. It can be done. How? By our Town Board passing an ordinance which will give all receipts of garbage, filth, etc., to cover the expense of the same; when this ordinance is passed, see that it is enforced.

INTERESTED HOUSEKEEPERS.

[Communicated.]

Killing the Goose

Mr. EDITOR:—Inasmuch as the town commissioners and our overzealous police force seem bent on terrorizing the farmers and colored people who flock to our town by the hundreds on Saturday nights and spend many thousands of dollars with all our merchants, I would like to ask how are our merchants going to pay high rents and if they have to close shop how will the landlords be able to pay the high taxes now imposed on them, and where will all our prosperity go to, for it is true that the whole town benefits indirectly by the money that is spent by these people in our town.

It is true that order must be preserved but it seems order could be preserved in a less dictatorial manner and it is not needful to drive these people about like dogs, for the majority of them are peaceful, hard-working men and women who visit our town but one night a week; it seems ridiculous that these people cannot be tolerated at least one night a week for the welfare and prosperity of our town.

Now Mr. Editor, I would like to ask which is the most important, to keep up our record as a well governed town looking to the welfare of all, or to make wholesale unwarranted arrests and to cause many fines from innocent people so that our efficient police force may be paid?

Is it not proverbially killing the goose that laid the golden egg?

SQUARE DEAL.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK BILL

President Taft has told the members of the House Committee on Post-office and Post Roads at the White House that he intended to hold them responsible for the success of the postal savings bank bill, which they have held up by their refusal to report it favorably. He summoned them to the White House and spoke his mind in no uncertain language.

The conference was earnest was indicated by the fact that Representative Weeks, chairman of the Committee and chief of the Taft measures, remained with the President about four hours. The others left the White House earlier.

The Republican members of the Committee have practically reached an agreement on the bill, which agreement is in the nature of a compromise on the main point at issue—the use and distribution of the funds after the total in the savings bank shall have reached \$2,000,000. This passage an early report on the measure.

RECEIVER OF TAXES SALE!

JUNE 11th, 1910

At 10 o'clock, A. M.

By virtue of the power in me vested, I will sell the following described real estate at public sale at the County Court House in the City of Wilmington, State of Delaware, on June 11th, 1910, to-wit:

The life interest of Alexander E. Bennett.

What a blessed army, whose battle cry is:

"Onward Christian soldiers

Marching as to war,

With the cross of Jesus

Going on before."

to offset with their wiser lessons of love and peace, the world's engines of conquest and slaughter—its huge standing armies, baneful even in times of peace.

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So it will prove again; and the contumelious term "Insurgent," be enrolled among the other minority shibboleths which have become patriot household words in America.

PARCELS POST IN GERMANY

"Some interesting information on the operation of the parcels post in Germany is communicated in a report lately made to the Department of State by Consul General Robert P. Skinner, of Hamburg. He says:

"In all European countries parcels have been handled by post for so long a time that no arguments for or against this service, such as one hears in the United States, are ever raised. It is should be proposed in Germany to abolish the parcels post—a most unthinkable proposition—loud complaint would no doubt be heard immediately from the people of the small towns and the farming population, who ship to the cities their butter, eggs, vegetables and flowers to actual consumers, thus competing directly with the retail provisioning establishments of every city. Thousands of Hamburg families probably receive their daily pat of butter from parcel postmen, whose existence renders it possible for a farmer in Mecklenburg to visit the city once a year for finding customers, returning to his home with the knowledge that his trade will be served just as conscientiously as though he were located in the heart of Hamburg."

"As indicates the extent to which the service is taken advantage of, Mr. Skinner stated that during the year 1907 the number of parcels forwarded through the mails on which no value was declared was 228 million, or 3.67 per capita of population. In 1908 the number was 197,500,000, so that in four years there was an increase of 30,500,000.

"Can anyone doubt that similar results would attend the institution of a like service in the United States?"

"It is too bad that the bidding-with-wire express companies won't permit Congress to enact the legislation necessary to that end!"—*Philadelphian*.

In the trial of Heike, Secretary of the Sugar Trust, the evidence has already traced the trail of those mammoth frauds, straight into the offices of the Trust, at 117 Wall Street, the secret den of that gang of greedy conspirators against the Government and the people.

There are three railroad bills before the country at this moment. There is the exhausted \$25,000,000 railroad "bill" of the "Railroad Bill" who will sign the "railroad bill" if it is ever passed.

As a result of the Congressional investigation, Ballinger is a very dead bird in the Administration cock-pit, and Wickesham minus a bunch or so of his tail feathers.

(Communicated.)

APPEAL TO TOWN BOARD

Mr. EDITOR:—THE TRANSCRIPT can do no better work than to arouse the public to the necessity of destroying the causes that permit that dangerous germ-laden insect we call the house-fly to infect our homes.

We have been told through your columns the many ills caused by these pests. We find another writer who says "this filthy house fly stands accused of transmitting tuberculosis, leprosy, cholera, summer diarrhea of children, plague, carbuncle, yaws, oxyuria, tape-worm, swine plague and typhoid fever; all of which can be proven." This should be sufficient to cause every one to begin warfare at once.

The Department of Health, of Philadelphia, has issued a bulletin warning their housekeepers of this enemy, of health. Following is a list of the "Douts" given:

Don't tolerate flies.

Don't allow flies in your house.

Don't set them on your premises.

Don't allow garbage, rubbish or manure to accumulate on your lot or near it.

Don't allow dirt in your house. Look in the corners, behind the doors and furniture, under stairs and bed. Remove the cuspidor. In brief, keep the house clean.

Don't allow flies near food, especially milk.

Don't buy foodstuffs where flies are allowed.

Don't buy milk where flies are on the cans or bottles.

Don't eat where flies are found.

Don't forget the screens.

Don't forget to write to the Bureau of Health if there is a nuisance in your neighborhood.

Don't smoke—No Dirt—No Flies.

If it is necessary for Philadelphia to rid itself of this life-destroyer it is just as imperative that Middletown be made sweet, pure and clean. It can be done. How? By our Town Board passing an ordinance which will give all receipts of garbage, filth, etc., to cover the expense of the same; when this ordinance is passed, see that it is enforced.

</div

The Sergeant's Now

It was the evening after one of the greatest battles. The surviving soldiers of the battle were fatigued, and glad to drop down almost anywhere to rest. Those who had been on the reserve were caring for the dead and wounded, and in the hospital tent were those who wore the blue and those who wore the gray, groaning with the wounds received in battle, and being treated by the Union physicians.

Near the hospital about a dozen Union men were sitting up on the ground, around a fire of sticks and limbs, trying to "cook coffee." On the right and on the left, in front of them and in the rear, could be seen the dead bodies, dressed in the uniform of the foe.

They were just taking the coffee from the fire when a soldier came up, and discovering that the dozen men were of his company, said:

"How is it, boys; are you dry? Trying to cook our coffee, Ned, said one of the soldiers, but I guess it will be Virginia mud and water mixed together."

I've got something good, said the first speaker, producing his canteen, which had hung across his shoulders.

What is it? asked one.

Whisky, replied Ned.

You're a tramp; that's jolly; that is just the stuff that'll revive us; and other expressions of satisfaction and pleasure were made by the men.

Here, sergeant, said Ned, reaching into the canteen toward a tall, noble-looking fellow who had been silent, throw aside your temperance principal for once and take a drink.

Not any, Ned, thanks, replied the one addressed as sergeant.

Come, now! you have fought like a tiger all day. You do not know but what you might have to rally in five minutes.

True, Ned, but excuse me.

Not a drop!

Say, sergeant, said Ned, if it is agreeable to the boys, we shall adjourn the drink for five minutes and you tell us how you came to be such an advocate of temperance.

I second the motion, said another soldier.

And I, too!

Well, boys, said the sergeant, I will tell you. It is a short story, and therefore soon told. When I was nineteen I hand to leave school owing to the death of my father. I came home to help my mother, who needed me. My father had been a prosperous farmer, but had that frugality and sturdy industry characteristic of the Vermont farmers. My mother I always considered the most handsome woman on earth, at least she appeared so to me, and as a mother, there never was one better.

After my father had been dead about a year, somehow I acquired a passion for hunting, fishing, and especially coining. There was nothing that delighted me so much as it did to take my dog and go out with some of the neighboring boys and bring home a number of coins. One night, three or four of our neighbors came to our house after me. They thought they had found a new place—a corn field—where there was plenty of game. I needed no urging. I kissed my mother good-by, told her that I would not be late, called my dog, and away we went.

I drank some whisky, and on my return reeled and staggered around the yard a little in a vain attempt to find the steps to the house. I stumbled over some thing, fell down, and was unable to get up. After a little I went to sleep—a regular drunken sleep.

It seems that in the night some time my mother became anxious, because I did not come home. She had not been to bed, had fallen into a slumber upon the couch. She awoke, as I said before, sometime in the night, and fearing that harm had befallen me, arose from the couch, put her shawl over her head and started out to find me. And she found me in a condition most deplorable, indeed.

At first she thought I was dead, or that I had been brutally treated by a highwayman. But when she stooped down to look at me, and saw by the moonlight, my face, she knew that her only child was drunk. She tried to get me into the house, but she had not the strength. She went to the house and got a pillow and place it under my head. She covered me with blankets; she

further than yellow soap.

Oxalic acid in the proportion of one to two may be used to remove perspiration stains from wearing apparel.

If a tiny pinch of soda is put into a sauceron in which fruit is being stewed less sugar will be needed to sweeten it.

Green Lima beans boiled until they are nearly tender and then fried in butter are better than when merely steamed.

When a table cloth begins to look thin in the fold, cut an inch off of one side and also off one end and rehem end and side; thus changes all the folds when the cloth is laundered.

After thoroughly washing white lace curtains, put them in a solution of one part of chloride of lime to three parts of warm water. Let the curtains stand in the solution for about an hour.

If the seats of caned chairs sag, turn them upside down, wash well with soapy water, soaking so as to thoroughly wet them, and in drying they will stiffen to almost if not quite their normal condition.

To prevent dresses and other articles from becoming yellow, take a good-sized pillow case and dye it thoroughly, and place the dress in it. When you open the bag your dress will be as white as when you placed it in.

Punch holes in both ends of an empty baking powder can to keep scraps of soap in. This is handy for washing dishes, as the soap cannot come into direct contact with them.

Wring a towel out with cold water and cover all kinds of roasted meats to keep moist and retain flavor.

In sweeping a carpet, tear up some old paper, wet and throw around, and it will be a great help to keep the dust from flying.

Keep candles on ice at least twenty-four hours before burning. They will burn much more evenly and slowly with this treatment.

When making glue put a little glycerine in it; it increases its adhesive quality and makes it more elastic. One part glycerine to three parts glue.

When preparing a ham for boiling remove the marrow from the bone; this does away with the strong taste sometimes noticed in cold boiled ham.

In planting poppy seeds, which are very small, put them in an old salt shaker. The task of sowing them is made much easier and they are sown evenly.

To drive ants away, get five cents' worth of tarter emetic. Put a little in saucers, sweeten with sugar and moisten with a bit of water.

To bleach colored linen, use javelle water. The formula for making javelle water comes on the washing soda packages. To bleach it lay on the grass in the sun and keep it wet until it gets quite white.

The cheapest and most ordinary table-linen may be made to take a sheen as beautiful as the finest damask by ironing in this way: After linen has been carefully washed, boiled, and rinsed, wring dry as possible and roll up in a dry sheet and leave for one hour. Iron till thoroughly dry. The linen escapes the wear and tear of swinging on line and keeps its shape better.

A clothes brush should have a place among the necessary impediments of the toilet.

A teaspoonful of salt in one pint of water, used once a week, will prevent hair falling out.

A slice of fat salt pork is best for greasing a griddle for frying cakes—no smoke.

Try adding chopped sweet peppers to hash and see if you do not like the flavor.

Hang fine shirtings over the sheets and protect them from the rough ropes and protect them from the rough ropes and possibly dust which it may retain.

Half a lemon dipped in salt and rubbed on discolored ivory knife-handles will restore them to their original whiteness.

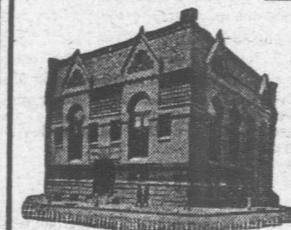
Half a teaspoonful of table salt dissolved in a half gillful of cold water will give instant relief in case of heartburn.

Prefers Lyre To Comet

SANTA ANA, CAL., May 20th.—Mrs. Viola Fasenom, of Anaheim, yesterday gave her two children concentrated lyce and drank some herself, and all three are at the point of death.

Mrs. Fasenom said the comet was sure to destroy the earth and she wanted her children to escape a fiery death.

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